



Jeffersonian Republican

Thursday, August 7, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN STROHM (of Lancaster). FOR THE SUPREME BENCH: Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, Joshua W. Comly of Montour, George Chambers of Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, William Jessup of Susquehanna.

Whig State Central Committee Meeting.

The members of the Whig State Central Committee are requested to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, to be present on that day without fail. Wm. M. Meredith, Chairman. July 22, 1851.

A Methodist wood's meeting will be held near Richmond, Northampton county Pa., commencing to-day, (7th inst.) and to continue four days.

Accidents from carelessness in the use of fire-arms, are constantly taking place. The Village Record says that a few days since, a young man at Willistown, Chester county, took a gun, and playfully pointed the muzzle at the breast of his wife remarking, "how easily I could shoot you." The wife suddenly pushed the muzzle from her breast, when the gun went off, and deposited a heavy charge on the floor, just by her foot. The young man thought there was no cap on the tube, and probably did not know the piece was loaded; but the cap was sticking in the cock, and the gun being cocked, the sudden push given it drew the fingers of the man upon the trigger, and discharged the load. The wife was insensible for some time afterwards from the sudden fright, and still remains quite low.

DESPERATION.—A letter to the Tribune mentions the circumstance of a merchant at San Francisco; who, having been burnt out of all he owned, by the previous fires of that city, when the flames of the last conflagration surrounded his dwelling, in which he had all he possessed, coolly invited his wife to walk out and see the fire; when they passed into the street, in a moment of mad frenzy, he drew a revolver and shot her through the head, and then instantly ended his own life with another shot.

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Republican. New-York, August 2, 1851.

There is quite an effort being made to banish from use camphene and burning fluid, on the grounds of "dangerous articles." Wisdom may prompt the suggestion, as many lives have been sacrificed—but those lives were sacrificed more to carelessness than to the articles condemned, as must plainly appear from the record, and especially from the list of accidents lately named in the Tribune as arising from this cause. Camphene and burning fluid have not been long in use for lights, and people have never been fully informed as to their nature, and how to use them. I can remember, on several occasions of given a caution to persons in the act of filling a lighted lamp, or holding a light to see to fill a lamp with the fluid, and while getting from the danger myself, hearing a "grunt" and ignorant reply that "Guess there's no danger." Experience is a dear school, but the most of us will learn from no other.

The weather is not oppressive in the City during these times, as the atmosphere is recited by many brilliant flashes of lightning, and we are always favored with strong fresh sea breezes from salt water. The city is healthy and clean, although whilst perambulating some sections it is necessary to keep the "sturdy side" and hold the breath.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters

We learn from the Elvira Democrat, that several notorious counterfeiters have been arrested in that section, and that \$12,000 or \$14,000 of their spurious issues have been secured. The persons arrested are Geo. W. Laekner and two brothers, and a man named Wisener. Officers are after others of the gang. In several trunks, said to belong to the accused, were found their dies, paper, ink, rollers, &c., and counterfeit money to the amount of about \$8,000, on the Globe bank, of Boston, and \$3,000 on the Mechanics' bank of Albany, and the balance on Pennsylvania banks.

It appears by the report of the Board of Visitors on the financial condition of the Military Academy at West Point, that not regarding either the interest or the principal of Government expenditures at West Point for lands, buildings and permanent improvements, and considering that the officers if not employed here, might be usefully employed elsewhere in the service of the Government, the annual expense of institution is set down at \$163,012 86, making the annual cost to the Government for each cadet \$690 86.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS. Who Contracted the State Debt?

The following statement of the various loans constituting the present STATE DEBT of Pennsylvania, and amounts as they stood on the 1st day of December, 1850, says the Reading Journal, is copied from the Annual Report of JOHN N. PURVIANCE, late Locofoco Auditor General, made to the last Legislature:

Statement of the Public Debt of Pennsylvania

Table with columns: Stock Loan per act of April 9, 1821; do do do April 1, 1826; do do do April 9, 1827; do do do March 24, 1828; do do do Dec'r. 18, 1828; do do do April 22, 1829; do do do Dec'r. 7, 1829; do do do March 13, 1830; do do do March 21, 1831; do do do March 20, 1831; do do do March 30, 1832; do do do April 5, 1832; do do do Feb'y 16, 1833; do do do March 1, 1833; do do do March 27, 1833; do do do April 13, 1834; do do do April 13, 1835; do do do Jan'y 26, 1839; do do do Feb'y 9, 1839; do do do March 16, 1839; do do do March 27, 1839; do do do June 7, 1839; do do do June 27, 1839; do do do July 19, 1839; do do do Jan'y 22, 1840; do do do April 13, 1840; do do do June 11, 1840; do do do Jan'y 16, 1841; do do do April 13, 1841; do do do May 4, 1841; do do do May 3, 1841; do do do May 10, 1841; do do do July 27, 1842; do do do March 7, 1843; do do do April 29, 1844; do do do May 21, 1844; do do do April 16, 1845; do do do Jan'y 22, 1847; do do do April 11, 1848; do do do April 10, 1848.

It should be added that the original relief loan amounted to about \$3,000,000,—but has been since cancelled and reduced to the present sum of \$652,164.00.

This loan was created for the purpose of avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad,—a work of great practical utility, and one which greatly redounds to the interests of the Commonwealth.

The above is taken letter for letter and figure for figure from the Official Statement in the last Auditor General's Report, page 120. Let us now see under what administrations this debt was accumulated:

Table with columns: Date, Administration, Debts Contracted. 1820 to 1823.—Joseph Heister, Loco \$20,222 99; 1823 to 1829.—J. And'w Shulze, do 6,527,201 25; 1829 to 1833.—George Wolf, do 16,022,096 76; 1833 to 1838.—Joseph Ritner, Whig NONE; 1838 to 1844.—D. R. Porter, Loco 19,100,856 96; 1844 to 1851.—Francis R. Shunk do 4,766,233 00; 1848 to 1851.—Wm. F. Johnston, Whig 400,000 00.

Examine the above figures carefully and then say whether the Locofoco party of Pennsylvania, is not the DEBT-CREATING PARTY. Except the \$400,000 loan of 1849, created for the purpose of avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad, not one DOLLAR OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, was ever contracted by a Whig Administration!

Gov. Ritner came into office in December, 1835, and went out in December, 1838, and as will be seen, not a single cent was added to the debt during his administration. Then commenced the administration of DAVID R. PORTER, under whom the public debt was increased at the rate of over TWO MILLIONS A YEAR! Next came the "lamented" SHUNK, who added his mite to the sum total at the rate of over a million a year, until the Debt was swelled up to the enormous amount of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

In July, 1848, Francis R. Shunk died.—Thereupon Wm. F. Johnston became Governor, and in the following October, the people affirmed the selection at the ballot-box. Before this the affairs of the State were in a deplorable condition. The interest on the public debt had not been paid by the Locofocos for a considerable time, and Pennsylvania had become a by-word and reproach throughout the civilized world. Well, what did Governor Johnston do!—Why one month after his induction into office—in August, 1848, he paid the interest promptly, without resorting to the Locofoco expedient of a loan—a thing which had not been done for years before,—and ever since it has been paid promptly when due, in gold and silver. But this is not all. The very first year of his administration he paid off a temporary loan of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and a floating debt of FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, left by the previous Locofoco administrations. Nor is this all!—HE COMMENCED PAYING OFF THE MAIN DEBT, which as appears by his last annual message, was decreased since the 30th November, 1848, over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS! Besides this, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been paid for the completion of the North Branch Canal, a work commenced under previous Locofoco administrations and abandoned for want of funds. This work will soon be completed, and then we will have an important source of revenue for the payment of the Locofoco State Debt.

The crowning feature of Governor Johnston's administration has been the creation of a SINKING FUND for the redemption of the main debt. The act creating this fund was recommended by Gov. Johnston, and has thus far been eminently successful. During the years 1849 and 1850, there was received into the Treasury on account of this fund the handsome sum of \$424,832 75, as appears by the last Report of the Auditor General pages 126-27. This sum was expended in the purchase of loans of the funded debt amounting in the aggregate to \$459,122 98.

It would be well for the people of Pennsylvania to remember these truths. Gov. Johnston has already paid off a large amount of the funded debt, and if continued in office, he will be able during the remainder of his term to continue doing so at the rate of nearly or quite ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM, without any additional tax

to the people. We have here the ACTS of the Whigs against the HYPOCRITICAL PROFESSIONS of the Locofocos. Elect JOHNSTON and STROHM, and this gratifying state of things will continue. But if the destinies of the Commonwealth are again committed to the PLUNDERERS, we shall have a return of the days of WOLF, PORTER and SHUNK, and the State will once more be plunged into irretrievable ruin and embarrassment.

Two Men Hung.

On Friday morning, July 25th, Edward F. Douglass and Thomas Benson, convicted of the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the bark "Glenn," were executed in the city of New York, in furtherance of the sentence of death which had been passed upon them.—The execution took place in the Tombs, and was conducted by the U. S. Marshal and his deputies. Although there were some five hundred persons admitted to the yard, order was preserved throughout and the requirements of the law were fulfilled with decorum and quietness. James S. Clemens, who was sentenced to be hung for participation in the same mutiny and murder, was respited by the President, and the execution of his sentence deferred until the 23d of August. The Tribune gives the following account of the execution of Douglass and Benson, both young men of little more than 21 years:

The morning of the last day of the condemned was spent by them in company with Rev. Mr. Hodge and other clergymen, who gave them such consolation as could be drawn from the promises of God and hoped for in the mercies of Him that judgeth not as man judgeth. Having been apprized that all hopes of pardon or reprieve from the President—who alone could interfere—were in vain, they resigned themselves to their fate, and awaited the fatal hour with much composure.—Benson (the colored man) appeared to be confident of mercy in a future life, and expressed his willingness to leave a world which had sad memories for him. Both the men, however, had been for many days engaged with spiritual teachers and in contrite devotions and reflections.

A little past 10 o'clock, Marshal Tallmadge, accompanied by District Attorney J. Prescott Hall, Collector Maxwell and several Deputies, proceeded to the cell and read to the prisoners the death Warrant, which was heard by them without exhibition of much feeling. They were then prepared for their last trial, and shortly before 11 o'clock, they came forth in procession to the gallows.

The procession was headed by the Marshal and his Deputies, who were dressed in a sort of uniform of black with cocked hats and swords; next came the prisoners, each dressed in the customary black, with black cap, and having the rope around his neck; side by side with them were Rev. Mr. Lockwood, the officiating physicians, Drs. Metcalf and Geer, Sheriff Carnley and a few city functionaries closed the line. Around the gallows a file of U. S. Marines were stationed, under command of Lieut. Morrel, and on all sides a proper force of Policemen kept order.

The prisoners were not equally affected at the sight of the gallows; Benson seemed quite firm and composed, but Douglass was extremely agitated. Both were of course handcuffed. When they came to the gallows, and had been placed in the proper position, Marshal Tallmadge informed them that they were at liberty to make such remarks in regard to their fate as they might desire, whereupon Douglass replied that he was now receiving the wages of sin, which is death; that he stood there an example of the effects of small indulgences in evil, and he hoped that all would be warned by his fate; he also stated that Clemens, the man now under respite, was in no manner guilty of the murder for which he and Benson were about to die. Benson declared that he was innocent of any positive violence to the murdered man, and that Clemens was innocent so far as he knew; he (Benson) advised the spectators to prepare for the death of a Christian. He then sung the hymn commencing "And must this feeble body fail," after which Rev. Hodge offered a brief prayer. Having taken their leave of the Clergyman and the Marshal, the marines came in a line and knelt before the gallows, the caps were drawn over their faces, the ropes around their necks were attached to the hooks that hung from the pulleys above them, and, on a signal from the Marshal, a single blow severed the cord that held the weights; and the prisoners were consigned to the mercies of the God of mercy and justice.

It was a few minutes past 11; the struggles of Benson were violent for a considerable time, while Douglass gave very little sign of pain. They were allowed to hang for three-quarters of an hour, when they were pronounced dead by the Coroner, and the bodies were cut down and delivered to their friends—that of Benson to be taken to Long Island, and that of Douglass to go westward to the care of his afflicted mother.

The Juniata Sentinel alludes with great good humor to Mr. Biglers' silence on certain questions, his taking both sides of others, and says the Locofocos should hold his name as follows:

Regularly nominated Tariff and Anti-Tariff; Abolition and Pro-Slavery; Free Soil and National; Regular nomination and Anti-nomination; Kidnapping and Anti-Kidnapping; Buchanan and Anti-Buchanan; War and Anti-War; Cuba and Anti-Cuba; and regular Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Snyder Democratic candidate. FOR GOVERNOR, Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.

Revolution in Cuba.

We gave in our last report of the rising of a body of Cubans at Puerto Principe, and of their successful repulse of a portion of Government troops sent to subdue them. We have now further and more important details, showing that the oppressed citizens of that beautiful island have at last appealed to the bloody arbitration of the sword, determined to be free or perish. The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans, July 25th, and the steamer Isabel reached Charleston the same day, both from Havana, and both bringing intelligence confirming the news of the insurrection. They also reported in addition that the patriots had met the Government troops in several skirmishes and engagements and had been uniformly successful; that some of the troops went over to the insurgents; that in one battle the Government lost 300 men; and that the insurrection had extended to Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba, where a fight between a portion of the insurgents and a corps of government lancers, resulted in the defeat of the lancers and they afterwards joined the enemy.

The news produced great sensation in N. Orleans, and meetings were called to express the ruling sentiments of the people. It was stated by passengers in the steamers that the people at Havana regarded the statements of the successes of the insurgents as greatly exaggerated, and that the Government were taken measures to suppress the insurrection, and appeared to feel no alarm as to the issue. On the other hand, a letter was received from a highly influential American merchant at Havana, stating that the Government was endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak, & prevent them from reaching the States; that the insurrectionary movement was quite formidable, and American officers had been for some time past drilling the insurgents. A ship from New-York, with arms and ammunition had succeeded in landing her cargo, and others were expected. The Government had spies out in all directions. Two officers had been imprisoned on suspicion of favoring the insurgents, and it was reported that an American had been garroted.

Other passengers by the Isabel also state that Havana was filled with rumors of the revolt in the eastern part of the Island, and they give the following as current facts and reports in that city, viz: A battle had been fought between the Patriots and Spanish troops at Neuvitas, in which the troops were defeated, with a loss of five killed. Nine of the officers were captured, among them the Commander. The Spanish troops afterwards fled to Sonar, and the patriots returned to Neuvitas. They already numbered one thousand strong, and were daily receiving reinforcements.

Col. Conti's regiment at Puerto Principe had been attacked by the insurgents and three hundred killed—the remainder were taken prisoners. The reported loss of three hundred troops is said to have occurred from the sinking of a scow whilst crossing the river. Three companies of Regiment Cantrabria are said to have thrown down their arms and joined the insurgents. The remainder of the Regiment has been publicly disbanded at Havana.

A general revolution was expected in a few days. All sealed communications throughout the Island were interdicted by the government. It is the intention of the insurgents to declare a Provisional Government. A large number of the citizens of Cuba had left the Island.

In addition to the above, and more positively confirmatory of the insurrectionary movements in Cuba, is the news brought to New York, on Sunday a week, direct from Neuvitas, by the schooner Pauline. She left on the 17th of July, bringing letters and the Declaration of Independence issued by the people of Principe. The digest of the letters is as follows: The official account of the insurrection at Puerto Principe, heretofore published, related only to a small skirmish on the 3d of July, in which Joaquin de Agueroy Sanchez was taken prisoner, and a few arms were captured by the Spanish troops.—The news by this arrival is up to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being 11 days later than the last account.

The pronouncements for independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle for liberty may be said to have taken place. The government troops, previously sent out to make prisoners of any revolutionists, came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin Agueroy Agueroy, at the foot of the Cascarro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement the Spaniards fled, leaving their captain and twenty others killed, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only two or three wounded, and none killed. The Spanish soldiers, after the action, went over to the Cuban side. This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts they were known to number 1,000 men and more. These were divided up into five guerilla parties, of 200 men each, under the command of Joaquin Agueroy, Francisco Agueroy y Estrada, and Ubaldo Antonio y Pina. These parties are stationed in the strongholds in the vicinity of Cascarro and Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, seventeen leagues from Cascarro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people; and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rising and a massacre of the troops.—The garrison is over 4000 strong, and notwithstanding this large number, Gen. Lemery did not dare to withdraw a single man to go out in pursuit of the Cubans, for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, whence he had sent for 2000 men. (The last news from Havana stated that these troops had sailed for Principe, distant 450 miles.) Thus, while General Lemery was confined at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength.

At the last accounts from Principe, many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas. From the town of Bayama a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa-Clara, 100; and numbers from Neuvitas and all the towns in the vicinity of Principe.—As fast as the news spread, the people set off parties to the mountains, so that the number of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them. The Cubans, however, are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages. Agueroy Sanchez was confined in prison at

Principe; he is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

The declaration of independence is a firm and able document; but too long for insertion this week.

In commenting upon the above news, the Tribune says, it seems to be almost certain that a serious revolution has broken out in Cuba. The nature of the accounts which reach us, notwithstanding their contradictory character, shows at least that serious collisions have taken place between the "Patriots," and the Government troops, and we see no reason to doubt the success claimed by the former. The evident desire of the authorities at Havana to represent the whole affair as a trifling ebullition of disloyalty, which was speedily crushed, does not comport with the fact that reinforcements have been sent to Neuvitas and Puerto Principe, which were already well garrisoned. The Tribune concludes its comments by showing the geographical advantages of the position chosen by the insurgents to serve as the base of revolutionary operations:

The Cubans have this time shown considerable foresight in their choice of a locality for the initiative steps to Revolution. The town of Puerto Principe, which is the capital of the Central Department of Cuba, is situated in the interior, a little to the east of the center of the island, and 450 miles from Havana. It is thirty-six miles from Neuvitas, which is its sea-port, and through which all its foreign trade passes. The town is situated between two rivulets, which unite and form the San Pedro River. The country in the neighborhood formerly produced immense quantities of cattle, and supplied the markets of Havana. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive, but much of it lies waste and uncultivated. The mountain range of Cuban flanks the city on either hand. The eastern chain, running to the point of the island at Cape Maysi, is savage and broken, some of the peaks rising to the height of 8,000 feet.—These mountain valleys and defiles will afford ample shelter to the revolutionists, who may also draw their supplies from the rich agricultural region adjoining.

In addition to this advantage their distance from the seat of Government is also in their favor. It is said that the revolutionists have received reinforcements from Bayamo and Villa Clara, two of the most important towns. If this be correct, the insurrectionary district is near three hundred miles in extent, comprising the very heart of the island. The prospect of the movement is therefore encouraging to the revolutionary party; the exiled Cubans in this City are certain of success. The Government, however, has a terrible weapon in reserve, in this case, and would not hesitate to use it. A single decree will then liberate the five hundred thousand slaves of Cuba and turn them against the whites, tracing in a moral horrid form the Haytian tragedy. This presents itself to us as the final issue, but we hope for a more fortunate termination of the struggle.

SAVANNAH, August 2.—There is much excitement on Cuban affairs, and several volunteers left here yesterday, for Cardenas. Immense numbers, it is said, are preparing in the interior of this State and in Alabama, for the same destination. A letter just received from New Orleans states that one thousand men left that city on the night of the 25th ult., for Cuba. Two steamers have been purchased at New Orleans by the Cubans, and the general impression there was that the patriots would get possession of the island before the present effort ceases.

THE IRON TRADE IN NEW-YORK.—The Troy Whig says:—"The Iron-workers, Capitalists and Laborers, are undergoing a severe experience under the present Tariff, the direct effect of which is to protect foreign not home labor and Capital. The forges that have not stopped, are kept in operation at a loss—on a small scale—and in the hope that a better day may come. In the Northern part of this State this is the case. The effect to suspend entirely would be distress, by throwing operatives, having families to support, out of employment; and yet unless relief is obtained, even this must be done."

An honest Dutchman, in training up his son in the way he should go, frequently exercised him in Bible lessons. On one of these occasions he asked him—"Who was dat would not sleep mit Botiver's wife?" "Shoseph."

"Dat's a coot poy. Vel, vat was de reason he would not sleep mit her?" "Don't know—shose he vasn't shleepy."

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a western lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that this man is a covetous person, but I will bet five to one that, if you should bait a steel trap with a new three cent piece and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul. I wouldn't trust him in a room with red hot mill stones, and the angel Gabriel to guard them."

A German lately reached St. Louis, put up at one of the big hotels, and represented that he was just in from California with an \$80,000 sized pile of the dust, which he deposited in the bank. He was going to make his home in the city—going to loan out his money and live at ease—going to be a "big bug" on 'Change. In this specious way he got a lot of anxious admirers about him, from whom he temporarily obtained \$400, or thereabouts, only till he was ready to break open his pile in the bank. In the morning all the business was to be fixed up—and so it was, sure enough! The German had suddenly been seized with the emigration fever, which had carried him off.—Cin. Eng.

The Roman Government has condemned one Pietro Ercoli to the galleys for twenty years, for having tried to dissuade a fellow citizen from lighting a cigar he was about to smoke." The Freeman's Journal published in Boston, admits the fact, and gravely sets to work to show that such a punishment for such an offence, was "the act of a mild and parental Government." Oh!

Wages in Oregon

A clergyman, who formerly resided in New York, thus writes from Oregon:—"Carpenters make from eight to twelve dollars a day, laborers five dollars and wash-women from three to four dollars a dozen for washing. Healthy persons, who are accustomed to work and willing to work, make money rapidly."

What has Gov. Johnston Done?

The Opposition boastfully ask this question. We will answer, that among other things, during Gov. Johnston's administration, he has collected ANNUALLY, SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS from the Real Estate of the Commonwealth, than was collected under Gov. Shunk's administration—the annual average of Gov. Shunk's collections from this source, being \$1,373,588 85, and the annual average of Gov. Johnston's, being \$1,305,884 98! Let the people further remember, that whilst the Farmers of the State have paid less, a tax has been received from other sources more able to bear it than Real Estate, by which and certain other resources of the State, more than HALF A MILLION of the State debt has been paid, the Inclined Plain at Philadelphia avoided, and the North Branch canal nearly completed!

The man who has done this, the Locofocos now call upon the people to remove. Will they do it? Certainly not, if they wish to see the debt diminished which Locofocos made, to see the State credit well supported, and the State finances daily improving.—Daily American.

Skippers in Cheese and Bacon.

Much cheese is annually lost, or rendered unsalable, by being infested with skippers. To drive out these, when they have once obtained a lodgment in the cheese, cut a small circular hole on the outside near the centre, carefully remove the round ring or plug, and having excavated a portion of the inside, so as to leave a hole to the middle of the cheese, fill it with the best French brandy. As the liquor is absorbed by the cheese, renew it, and repeat the operation several times. Then fill up the hole, and place on the plug, covering carefully with a piece of paper pasted over, and the skippers will leave it at once, making their way outside.

These troublesome vermine are also very injurious to bacon in warm weather. It is asserted that if a piece of sulphur is thrown on the fire every day the bacon is smoking it will effectually prevent the attacks of skippers and bugs.—German-town Telegraph.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grand in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Presidio. It is said that there are 2,000 fugitives in Mexico.

If there were twenty thousand "fugitives" in Mexico, Texas would have no right to demand their surrender. Mexico is under no more obligation than England to surrender fugitive slaves. There is no clause in our Treaty with that Nation requiring any such service. It would, however, excite no surprise if the refusal of Mexico to surrender these "fugitives" should be made, by and by, a pretext for a foray upon Mexican soil, and perhaps, the subjugation of the Mexican Government.—Ab. Eve. Jour.

A Singular Award

The offer of a small premium was lately made, through the Boston Congregationalists, for the best essay in answer to sundry questions in relation to practical religion, and especially pointing out the relation of the soul's salvation to a knowledge of the person of Christ—a point, we would think, involving the most peculiar features of the orthodox views. The committee in the case awarded the prize, without knowing the authors of any of the proposed essays, to Rev. Mr. Briggs, a Unitarian clergyman of Plymouth, Mass. It is certainly a suggestive circumstance, in many ways—and perhaps we may say hopeful—that the best exposition of such a point of theory should have been supplied by a Unitarian—even in the judgment of orthodox critics.

Squirrel Hunt.

We have seldom known the squirrels so numerous in this section of country as at present. They have been quite troublesome in many places already, particularly in Beech Woods and vicinity. A hunt was got up for their extermination. W. S. Marsh and C. G. Bishop were the leaders. There were 45 on each side, and were to hunt one week, or as much of the time as they pleased. On Saturday, June 26th, they met to count—not noses but tails. A dinner was provided by Mr. Ross Marsh, and the losing side footed the bill, being 50 cents each.

W. S. Marsh's side, No. 1, as follows:

Table with columns: Number, Count. Black and Grey squirrels, 889 4,445; Red squirrels, 473 2,365; Chipmunks, 1,385 6,925; Woodchucks, 123 1,230; Hawks, Crows, and Owls, 29 580; Skunks, 18 360.

2,917 15,905

C. G. Bishop's side, No. 2, as follows:

Table with columns: Number, Count. Black and Grey squirrels, 575 3,375; Red squirrels, 442 2,210; Chipmunks, 1,366 6,830; Woodchucks, 129 1,290; Hawks, Crows, and Owls, 32 640; Skunks, 27 540.

2,671 14,885

Whole number killed 5,588

Counted, 30,790

[Warren Mail]

A JERSEY SAW FISH.—At Cape May a party was engaged in fishing with a seine on Monday and caught a saw fish which weighed 1095 pounds, and measured 14 feet from the tip of the tail to the end of the saw. The latter member is 3 feet long.